

could be obtained respecting the deportation of paupers from Great Britain and other places; ascertaining, as nearly as possible, to what countries such persons were sent; where landed; and what provision, if any, was made for their future support. In answer to this resolution, the correspondence and documents contained in the appendix to this report, and marked A, were submitted to the Senate.

On the 19th of March last, the House of Representatives of the United States adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of State of the United States to report to them a statement of the number of emigrants from foreign countries who have arrived in the United States, annually, during the last ten years; the places at which they arrived; the countries from which they came; the expense of their transportation thither; by whom defrayed; and their circumstances and condition generally; with such other information relating to the introduction into the United States of foreign paupers, by the authority of foreign governments, as he might possess. In answer to this resolution, the Secretary of State reported, among other things, that there was a correspondence in the State Department on the subject of the introduction into the United States of foreign paupers; but that this correspondence was with a foreign government, and could not be communicated without the direction of the President of the United States; whereupon, the House adopted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House copies of all correspondence and communications which have passed between this and any foreign government, and the officers or agents thereof, relating to the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States; in answer to which, the House received the correspondence contained in the appendix to this report, in document marked B. The committee have been furnished with letters from Mr. Symonds, keeper of the House of Industry at South Boston, and another from Mr. Pollard, late city marshal of Boston, Massachusetts, which are contained in said appendix, and marked C.

The committee apprehend that few Americans, if any, will doubt the propriety of imposing legislative restrictions upon the deportation from Europe of foreign paupers and convicts to the United States. The well-known philanthropy of the American citizens, and the liberality with which the suffering poor and afflicted in the United States are supplied with all the necessities of life, and the freedom with which the hand of friendship and even charity has been extended to the sojourner among us from all quarters of the globe, have been abused to purposes not to be commended. Notwithstanding the friendly relations which exist between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, and the reciprocal professions of a desire to maintain equal and exact justice towards each other, the committee have observed with regret that a system of legislation has been adopted in that country, which has for its object the deportation of their immense pauper population to America, and the tendency of which is to cast them upon the United States, regardless alike of the effect upon the paupers themselves, and the interests and expectations of this Government. This policy has prevailed to an extent highly prejudicial to the tranquility and interests of our citizens, and threatens with violence all our peaceful relations. Anxious to provide a remedy for present and accumulating evils, and to secure, if practicable, the observance of good faith on the part of foreign governments to the United States, the committee recommend the passage of a bill, which they respectfully ask leave, herewith, to introduce, to prevent the deportation of paupers and convicts from foreign countries into the United States.

But the deportation of foreign paupers into this country is not the only subject of complaint by the memorialists: the indiscriminate introduction of all classes of foreigners, from all countries, into the United States, and the celerity with which they are converted into American citizens, without regard to the character or qualifications which they possess to sustain the important relations of such a citizen, is complained of as a present evil, and from which consequences more prejudicial to the social condition of our citizens and the permanency of our institutions are apprehended than yet have been exhibited. At an early period of our history, and before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the power of conferring upon foreigners, who emigrated to the United States, the exercise of political rights, was deemed by many of questionable propriety; yet, under the old Confederation, it was granted to and exercised by the several States. The want of uniformity in the exercise of that power became so manifest and prejudicial, that, upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the exclusive right of exercising the power was vested in Congress; and on the 26th of March, 1790, Congress passed a law establishing a uniform rule of naturalization; and from that time hitherto the power has been exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Federal constitution. In the brief period of five years from the time of landing in the United States, a foreigner, from what country soever he may have come, and whatever his character may have been previous to his arrival, under our present naturalization laws, may become a citizen, and entitled to most of the privileges and immunities of native-born citizens, by a process peculiarly American. As soon as they have passed the ordeal of naturalization, they are eligible to places of honor, confidence, power, and profit, in a manner and to an extent at present unknown in any other civilized country. While the memorialists claim for all who sojourn with us, or become domiciled here, the protection of our laws and the hospitality of our citizens, they doubt not that the Government would be administered as well at least, and with much greater security, by native American citizens than by foreigners, and more in accordance with that devotion to civil liberty which characterized the founders of our institutions. When the people of the United States were driven to the necessity of asserting their independence, every effort which power could exercise, or ingenuity devise, was brought into requisition to prevent the organization of a republican Government; and though the efforts made against the patriots of the Revolution then failed, they should serve to remind us that vigilance is the price which liberty was then achieved; and whether prejudice exists or designs are entertained hostile to our liberties or not, the movements of foreign governments and that of foreigners themselves, which may have an influence on the prosperity of our citizens or the permanency of our institutions, should be regarded with deliberation and vigilance, if not distrust. When the original declaration of American independence was proclaimed, and, indeed, before that era burst upon mankind, which promulgated the important truth that man was capable of governing his race by equal and just laws, the American people were

awakened to a just sense of their own rights; they discovered that the despotic governments of the Old World were in hostility to the principles which they deemed essential to incorporate into the institutions of the New. The principle that the right of sovereignty was inherent in the people, and could be exercised by them, was, to those governments, a political heresy, which they repudiated, and even at this day they regret; and, although, to promote ulterior objects, they may have yielded to the temporary supremacy of republican principles in continental countries, yet, their hostility to the fundamental doctrines of free institutions is too deep-rooted to be eradicated. Foreigners, indeed, may change their domicile, but their principles in regard to the institutions of civil government are identified with those of the country which gave them birth. Man is as incapable of disregarding these impulses as he is wanting in disposition to do so; his pride is gratified with the prosperity of his native country, and the gloom of melancholy which broods upon his countenance in her adversity, indicates the desire which he would sometimes willingly conceal. The principle, that an individual owes an allegiance to the country of his nativity, is sustained by most writers on international law; and that this allegiance is not only perpetual, but intrinsic, and which cannot be divested by any act of his own, is regarded by many as a fundamental principle. It is also the doctrine of the common law, that an individual owes a natural and perpetual allegiance to the Government of the country in which he was born; and this, too, is the doctrine of the European Governments, and that of England especially, which insists that a subject born in England, and emigrating from that to a foreign country, and taking a commission from a foreign prince, and engaged in a war against England, is guilty of treason, and liable to be prosecuted to condemnation and punishment for that offence. The right to recall the subjects of Great Britain from a foreign country, or from foreign service, wherever they may be, or wherever they may have departed, is not only claimed, but exercised, by the British Government. In October, 1807, the King of England issued his proclamation reclaiming from foreign service all seamen and seafaring men, who were natural-born subjects, wherever they might be, upon pain of being proceeded against for their omission to obey the call. In 1814, the Senate of the United States called upon the President, by resolution, to inform them what had been the practice of Great Britain concerning her native subjects naturalized in other countries, and taken in arms against her; and, in answer to that resolution, it was stated that the British Government arrest as traitors, and menace with death, persons supposed to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against the British forces, although they had voluntarily entered into our army, after having emigrated to the United States, and incorporated themselves into the American society. And it has become an historical fact, that during the late war with England, many native-born subjects of the King of Great Britain, who had been naturalized in America, and were taken prisoners on the Northwestern frontier, were transported to England to be tried for treason against their King.

Without deciding upon the validity of such claim, would it be advisable, within the short period of five years from the day of their landing upon our shores, to cast indiscriminately upon these emigrants all the political rights and privileges of native-born citizens?—with the natural propensity which mankind universally possess to sustain the institutions of the country which gave them birth; with the claim of natural allegiance which that country has upon them; with the liability of being recalled by their native sovereign, and in case of neglect to obey such call, and of being taken in arms against their native sovereign, to be subject to condemnation and the punishment of death for treason. These are appalling circumstances in view of such a practice; and under such embarrassments of the individual, can it be desirable to add to the embarrassments of our country also, by conferring the most important political rights which a native-born citizen can enjoy, prematurely on this vast number? On their arrival in the United States they must be ill qualified to exercise the political rights of a republican citizen; rights which, in their native country, they could never enjoy or appreciate, and possessing habits which, in ours, disqualify them from mingling with our citizens, or even appreciating here the free institutions of our country; many of them not informed even of the theory of our government; and of its political benefits to mankind, they are equally ignorant; and though they may possess capacity, which, with time and assiduity may enable them to become useful citizens, yet it must be evident to all, that, in their present uncultivated state, they would not be safe depositaries of our country's honor. Many of them can neither read nor write, and believe that liberty in a republican government consists in the unrestrained exercise of individual desire, and that he is the best republican who can bring into conflict the greatest extent of physical power. Such opinions are to be overcome only by improvements in the knowledge of our institutions, and the practical benefit which they universally confer; and to accomplish these great objects, time and observation are required, as well as a patient endurance of the toil and research so essential to the acquisition of such knowledge.

Our institutions originated in an expanded view of the rights and duties of mankind in a social state, and are only to be preserved by constant vigilance on the part of the people, and by confiding them to the safe-keeping of such as possess wisdom, knowledge, and virtue. If it be true that sovereignty is the inherent right of the people, it is no less true that the sovereign power should be exercised with deliberation and intelligence; and the question recurs, Can that be done by those hereinbefore referred to, with the limited information which they usually acquire in the brief period of five years? And is it reasonable to conclude that, in that time, their propensities for their native country can be overcome, and just conceptions of the principles of ours acquired?

The past experience of the world has shown that no influence is more dangerous to the Government of any country, than that which is exercised from abroad; and there is certainly none more to be apprehended by the Government of the United States than that of the monarchies of the Old World: they have no just conception of the benefits which our institutions confer upon our citizens, and upon mankind in a civilized and social state; and, if they had, the hitherto unexampled prosperity which has accompanied us both in peace and war, would not fail to call forth additional proofs of their hostility. The deep interest they have in sustaining their own government, and of destroying ours, and the means of accomplishing objects so desirable to them, but attended with such fatal consequences to us and the world

of mankind, of infusing into our population a spirit of insubordination and a resistance to the constituted authorities of our Government, present considerations which should not be disregarded.

At the early period of our history we possessed an extended public domain, entirely uncultivated, with numerous savage tribes skirting our frontier; with a limited population, worn out by the fatigues, deprivations, and sufferings, endured in a long and sanguinary war: these considerations induced a call for numbers from any and every quarter. The policy of admitting foreigners to participate with us upon an equality with our own citizens in the benefits of our institutions, was, even at that day, and under such circumstances, doubted by many who were no less distinguished for their philanthropy than their patriotism: even the distinguished author of the Declaration of American Independence, that patriarch of republicanism and apostle of civil liberty, Thomas Jefferson, expressed strong reluctance to the rapid increase of our population by the introduction of foreign emigrants. In speaking of the reasons urged by the friends of the system, he says:—"Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America is, to produce rapid population by as great importation of foreigners as possible: but is this founded in good policy? The advantage proposed is the multiplication of numbers. Now let us suppose (for example only) that in this State (Virginia) we could double our numbers in one year, by the importation of foreigners; (and this is a greater accession than the most sanguine advocate for emigration has a right to expect) then, I say, beginning with a double stock, we shall attain any given degree of population only twenty-seven years and three months sooner than if we proceed on our single stock. But, are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles; ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the purest principles of the English constitution, with others, derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies; yet from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they have imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers they will share with us the legislation; they will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience during the present contest for a verification of these conjectures; but, if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience the twenty-seven years and three months longer for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our Government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable?" These doubts were thrown out by Mr. Jefferson in 1781 and 1782, and are full of instruction to the present generation; and many of the embarrassments which he then saw, as through a glass, dimly, have since become a portion of the recorded history of our country. It requires now no prophetic vision to penetrate the veil which has concealed the forthcoming events; they have already cast their shadows before, and the evils predicted are now in daily fulfilment. The practical operation of natural causes upon mankind, or the benefits of experience upon theories of human invention, should not be disregarded in a vain effort to sustain the speculations of visionary theorists. In the affairs of civil government, the admonitions of experience are rarely disregarded with impunity. Let him who is in pursuit of permanent benefits regard the landmarks which a successful predecessor has created for his observation, and his labors will be not only diminished, but the perils of the original enterprise avoided.

The republics of olden times were not less auspicious in their origin, nor had in prospect less hope for the melioration of the condition of mankind, or to stimulate the patriot or the philanthropist, than that of America—and now, where are they? And what, but an insidious foreign influence, which a sickly, time-serving sympathy had indulged until it obtained the entire ascendancy, has produced their destruction. And will not our republic, upon which rests the last hope of man for republican institutions, regard the beacon-lights which past experience has erected for our safety? The idea that foreigners arriving in the United States are, upon their arrival in our country, entitled to all the rights of citizenship, is not well founded. How far they should be permitted to enjoy the privileges of native citizens is a question of policy, and rests entirely with the American people; and that which, in this country, with a population of four millions, having in view a common object, would have been discreet and proper; with a mixed population of thirteen millions, with diversified objects, speaking different languages, with no common incentive to sustain a republican form of government, might be dangerous in the extreme. Those who mingled with our fathers in their struggle for liberty, as well as those who have taken refuge from the agitations of convulsed Europe and undergone the scrutinizing process of naturalization in our country, are strongly recommended to our confidence, and have acquired rights not to be violated. Among them may be numbered many who are conspicuous for their virtue, intelligence, and patriotism, and are ornaments to the country which has inscribed their names upon the roll of her citizens. If all who emigrated hither were of this description, the evils apprehended would not be as appalling as they now appear; then, indeed, might we safely welcome them to this asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and allow them to participate with us in the enjoyment of political rights. But as no rule of discrimination can be adopted without creating invidious distinctions, the committee have adopted the conclusion that the term of probation should be extended from five to—years for all who shall be naturalized. The power of passing laws regulating the naturalization of foreigners, is vested in Congress exclusively; and to preserve uniformity in their execution, it should be confided to the courts of the United States, or the supreme court in the several States. If all foreigners who emigrate to the United States, and seek the protection of our laws,

were equally well informed, the necessity for extending the time of their probation might not exist: thousands are ignorant of the first rudiments of education who seek our country, and time must be afforded them for improvement in the various pursuits which control their habits and regulate their intercourse with our citizens, before they can be qualified to perform the duties or appreciate the privileges of American citizens. The fundamental principles of the European Governments, and that of the United States, differ in every essential particular: there, no regard is had to the diffusion of knowledge among the lower class of the people; here, one of the first duties of the Government is to communicate intelligence to the young through a system of common-school education; the most humble are educated, and all fitted for usefulness when they arrive at mature age. With improved judgments, with minds cultivated, with their moral, social, and physical condition regulated and enlarged by education, they at once enter upon the various duties of life, qualified to become useful citizens; and without these essential requisites, in some degree, the privilege of citizenship must be exercised in an imperfect manner.

Great complaint is also made that frauds are practised in the courts of inferior jurisdiction, in procuring certificates of naturalization; this may, in some degree, be avoided by submitting the execution of the law to the United States courts, or the supreme courts of the several States. It is also thought advisable to require a previous declaration, in all cases to be made of record, of the intentions of the applicant to become a citizen, to entitle him to obtain a certificate of naturalization.

To carry out the views herein expressed, the committee respectfully ask leave, herewith, to report a bill for the revision of the laws regulating the naturalization of foreigners.

(To be continued.)

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for no other, in order to preserve our institutions, pure and unpolluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, from every ship that floats on the ocean to the remotest ex post facto laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged pauper to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept. Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, or ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

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FLODARD HOWARD'S Improved Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Scrofulous and Mucous Diseases, White Swellings, Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcerous Sores, Pains in the Bones, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring the aid of alterative Medicines.

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THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY.

A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on steel. WHILE nearly every other country of the old world can boast its collected body of national poetry, on which the seal of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations, in the most striking light, the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a corpus poetarum, the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiers have achieved, our own country appears to be destitute of poetic honors. Appends, we say, for although no full collection of the chief authors of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ceded to older, and, in some respects, more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment, we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unimpaired form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking; who believe that the Aonian Muses have confined their richest favors to our transatlantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is it from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are so few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have been published in a collected form. Our poets, especially, have generally written for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have gone to rest, or their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and limited circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors. The grass of the fields, and the flowers of the wilderness, are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who, through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "virgin" bright from the mint of genius; and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, a quantity sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would be in other countries, to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world. Such were HARNEY, author of "Crystalina" and the "Fever Dream"; SANDS, author of "Yamoyden"; WILCOX, author of "The Age of Benevolence"; ROBINSON, author of "The Savage"; LITTLE, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling; the lamented BRAINARD, and many beside, whose names were almost unknown, save by their kindred associates and friends.

With the names of those poets who, within the last few years, have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, Sigourney, Whittier, Willis, &c., the public are familiar, and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied, and extensive, which will amply repay the labor of exploring it, and adding undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed, we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and enshrine in a bright and imperishable form the numberless "gems of purest ray" with which our country has endowed us, and we are confident that every lover of his native land will regard our enterprise as patriotic, and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are meriting its support by exhibiting to the world a proud evidence that America, in the giant strength of her Herculean childhood, is destined ere long to cope in the arena of literature with those lands which, for centuries, have boasted their civilization and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of their chosen sons in the noblest field which heaven has opened for human intellect.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain the complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers—and of the others the best poems, and such as are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams, Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, Park Benjamin, Elizabeth Bagart, John B. Brainerd, James G. Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert L. Coffin, Richard H. Dana, George W. Doane, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Dwight, Elizabeth F. Elliot, Emma C. Embury, Edward Everett, Sumner L. Fairfield, Philip Frenau, William D. Gallagher, Hanna P. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Harney, John A. Hillhouse, Charles F. Hoffman, Melan Grellville Neal, John Peabody, B. W. O., James G. Percival, John Pierpont, Edward C. Pinckney, George D. Prentiss, J. Rockwell, Robert C. Sands, Lydia H. Sigourney, Charles Sprague, J. R. Sutermeister, John Trumbull, Prosper M. Wetmore, John Greenleaf Whittier, Nathaniel P. Willis.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or three portraits, on steel, with other illustrations.

Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The first number will be published in December.

Subscriptions received in New York by Wilems & Putnam, 81 Broadway, and Griswold and Cambreleng, 118 Fulton street. All letters to be addressed, post paid, to

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD,

July 29. Sec. N. Y. Lit. Antiquarian Association.

THE NEW YORK Life Insurance and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery, and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a report of the Master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.

To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, be to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$5,000, even if he should die the next day.

A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11.80. At 45 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of \$37.50. At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49.10.

In the minor offices of the public service, experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years, are, therefore, productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the dreadful apprehensions of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief, gives reality to hope, and, by the small economy of a few dollars per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.

The preliminaries for effecting Insurances are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the forms of the office, together with a statement of the physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points, the blanks for which will be furnished by the agent in Washington city.

As the design of the company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means are a system directed to that end, it only requires a reciprocity of good faith, to produce a mutual result of strength to itself and security to its members.

Officers in the Navy will also be Insured, either for shore or sea duty; the latter service, however, being with an additional premium, which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.

Insurance will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in either case, according to the term. The risk of the company will commence with the date of the policy; but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to

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